sition, presented a singular contrast to the petulance, the levity, and the ostentatious loquacity of persons of his own age; but, unhis exterior, to all appearance so phleg-ic, he consealed the most active mind, what determined character, and the a enthusiastic spirits.

most enthusiastic spirits.
Of this fact I was better enabled to judge than others, during the preceding winter be had become attached to a lady as smiable as she was beautiful, and having erroneously conceived an idea that I was his rival, in a fit of jealousy he had put aside all consideration of friendship, and had passed the greater part of the night with me, endeavouring to prevail upon me to decide by the sworth which of us should be the favoured miter to ch of us should be the faroured mitor to

which of us should be the tavoured suitor to a light to whom I made no pretensions. Some days after our quarrel and reconci-liation, I could not refrain from Isughing, when I heard the Marshall de Noailles, and other individuals of his family, entreat me to use my influence with him to saimate his torpidity, to rouse him from his inaction, and to communicate some animation to his character. It may be easily conceived what was their astonishment when they suddenly learnt that this young sage of nineteers, so cool, and so indifferent, had been so far carried away by the love of glory and of danger, as to intend to cross the ocean, and fight in the cause of American freedom.,

CAUCUS OF SNAKES.

The Kennebunk (Mc.) Gazette, states, that, on Wednesday, the 19th ult. Major D. W. Lord, of that place, found in his pas ture, within the circumference of fro to 20 feet, on the sunny side of a small hill. congregation of Snakes, of various sizes and descriptions, from two feet down to six inches in length, and with the assistance of his hired man, killed TEREE BUNDRED AND RIGHTE-FIVE. This grand convention was composed of all kinds of snakes known to that section of the country, except the Rat-tle Snake and Milk Adder, and were lively and active as in the warm season of this year, all associating and living together.

THE CREEK TREATY
The supplementary article of this treaty
(lately confirmed by the Setate) is calculated to remove every difficulty. It relinquishes to the State of Georgia, the remaining portion of the Territory, which had been reserved by the Creeks for an additional reserved by the Creeks, for an additional

COBBETT'S CHARACTER OF HIMSELF.

From his Register, Feb. 11.
"What trouble have I not taken my self? What labours have I not performed? What risk have I not run? What perils have I not encountered; aye; and a numerous family along with me? And, if I had preferred ease to labour; if I had preferred interest to duty; how rich might I not have been, and in what complete ignorance might not the country have been of the cause of its calamities? Whatever else men may say of me; whatever else they may even think of me; there is not a man in the kingdom who will look another man in the face, and say that I might not have wallowed in wealth; that I might not have been covered with what the world calls honours, if I had chosen to aid in the work of delusion and oppression, instead of having, without exception of one single act of my life, endeavoured to dissipate the for-mer, and to put an end to, or mitigate the latter. It is agreed, amongst all descriptions of men, that I possess extraordiner powers, that I wield a pen more powerful than any other man now living in England. This is acknowledged by all. I have wielded it by turns against many descriptions of men; but in no one single instance can I be charged, with wielding it for the purpose of furthering my own interest."

ENGLISH ARMY & NAVY.

The appropriations made for the support of the Military and Naval establishments of Great Brittin, for the current year, are, for the army, £7.747,-000; for the navy, £6.135,000; for the ordnance, £1,754,000; and £2,800,000, for the half pay; making an aggregate of £18,436,000, or nearly eighty two millions of dollars. Amon the miscellaneous appropriations of the year, we notice the following: For salaries of officers of the Houses of Lords

and Commons, 223,000; for expense of said Houses, 220,300; for expense of said Houses, 220,300; for expense of Parliament, 23, &c. 2109,-324; for stationary, 2108,060; for printing, the records of the kingdom for the records of the said of the stationary. for the present year, 47,500; for pre paring an index to twenty volumes of the journals of the House of Commons, £10, 180; for secret services, 456,000.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in England, has recently decided that in a site of property at vendue, the seller could not legally employ a person to bid for him, unless it were made known in the conditions of sale. The lact not being stated in the conditions of sale, and being stated in the conditions of sale, and a measure would be a gross trand. This is a decision of no small importance; and is worthy of being known here, as well as in Great Britin. We helieve such sales are frequently made; and the principle which would govern the Registr coarts, sould very probably he stopted by ours, if the question were brought before them.—N. X. Ad. The Lord Chief Justice of the Court

and a second feet

LAW DECISION.

Some of these statements seem on letters purporting to be from ton: they have made their appe-different States near the same time fabrication is doubtless, the work of on the same design, and near akin to that produced the libel written by a Mr. ibel written by a Mr. fell.

Pennylvania.

The writer of this neither knows, nor seeks to be informed, from whom of fremwhence this purpose originated, or of the motives which have directed it, except that justice. But he is well acquainted with General Jackson, and believes he perfectly understands the intentions of his friends, and, without hesitation, propounces all these statements and insinuations to be without

ality.

As to General Jackson, the writer knows he is risking nothing in saying, that he will remain true to his own maxim, "neither to solicit nor decline the office,"—he has no ble of determining on any other course—he abides the will of the American people, to

whom his reputation and services belong.

And as to his friends, they neither have, nor can have, any motive of policy or incli-nation, to entertain or countenance, for a moment, the idea of his withdrawal.

A Tennesseean.
Washington, April 24th, 1826.
P. S. My name is left with the Editors.

From the Hampshire (Eng.) Telegraph SHIPWRECK.

Account of the occurrences on board the Frances and Mary, 393 tons burthen, John Kendall, master, laden with timber, from St. John's, New Brunswick, bound to Liver-

"Sailed from St. John's Jan. 18 .- Feb. 1. "Sailed from St. John's Jan. 18.—Feb. 1.
Strong gales from the W. N. W. carried away the pro-top-mast and mizen-mast head: lrovettor for boats' sails in the main-rigging, to kep the ship to the wind. At 12 p. m. wind a heavy sea, which washed away the caboose, jolly-hoat and disabled five men. Feb. 2. Cleared away the wreck, and made sail before the wind; strong pale, with breezes.-Feb. 5, 11 am. Strong gale, with heavy sea—clewed the sails up, and hove to—head to the southward; shipped a ses which carried away the long boat, companion, tiller, unshipped the rudder, the hest bower chain, and washed a man overboard, who was afterwards saved. At 11, 10, another heavy sea struck us, which stove our stern in. Cut away our foremast, and both bower anchors, to keep the ship to the wind: employed in getting what provisions we could—by knocking the bow port out, saved fifty pounds of bread and 51bs. of cheese, which we stowed in the main-ton; got the which we stowed in the main-top; got the master's wife and female passenger up, whilst we were clearing away below, light-ening the ship; most of the people slept in the top; at day-light found Patrick Cooney hanging by his legs from the catharpins, dead, from fatigue; committed his body to the deep. Feb. 6. at 7, a. m. Saw a strange sail standing towards us; made a signal of dis tress-stranger spoke us, and remained in company twenty-four hours, but received no assistance, the American making an excuse that the sex was running too high. Made a tent of spare canvass on the forecastle—put the people on a short allowance of a quar-ter of a biscuit a day.—Feb. 8, Saw a brig to leeward: strong gales.—Feb. 9, 10 a.m., Observed the same vessel to windward—made the signal of distress: stranger bore up and shewed American colours.—Feb. 10: He spoke us, asking how long we had been in that situation, and what we intended to do—if we intended leaving the ship?—An-swered yes: he then asked have had any swered yes: he then asked sweeted yes: he then asked a we had any rigging?—answered, yes; ne'll coming on, and blowing hard—saw in more of the stranger. Suffered much from hunger and thirst.—On about Feb. 11: Saw a large ship to the Northward: did not speak her; wore head to the Northward. At this time all our provisions were out, suffered much from hunger, having received no nourishment for nine days!-Feb. 21 departed this life, Jas. Clarke (seaman): read prayers and commit-ted his body to the deep; we were at this time on half a gill of water a-day, and suffertime on half a gill of water a-day, and suffering much from hunger; during the whole period of being on the wreck, we were wet from top to toe.—Feb. 22, John Wilson (seaman) died, at 10 A. M.! preserved the body of the deceased, cut him the quarters, washed them overboard; and aims them on pins.—Feb. 23, J Moore did a new as thrown overboard, having eaten part of him, such as the liver and heart.—From this date to Saturday, the 5th of March, the following number perished from hunger:—Henry Davis (a Welch boy!) Alexander Kelly, (seaman:) John Jones, apprentice-boy—nepnew of the owner; James Frier, cook; Daniel Jones, seaman; John Hutchinson, seaman; Jones, seaman; John Hutchinson, seaman; and John Jones, a boy; threw the last named overboard, his blood being bitter; also James Frier, who was working his passage home under a promise of marriage to ann Saunders, this female passenger, who attended on the Master's wife; and who, when she heard of Frier's death; shricked a loud yell, then snatching a cup from Clerke (mate) cut her late intended husband's throat, and her late intended hisband's throat, and draith his blood, insisting that she had the greatest right to it,—a scuffle ensued, and the Heroine [the words of the Narrator] got the better of her adversary, and then allowed him to drink one cup to her two! Feb. 36.—On or about this day as English him hove in sight — bove hove in sight—hoisted the ensign downward stranger hauled his wind towards us, and

them much better than could possibly have been expected. She is now, although much conscisted, a respectable, good-looking we man, about 25 years of age; and the mother of aboy series years of age. But, what must have been the extremity of want to which the was driven, when the atte the brains of one of the apprentices, saying it was the most delicious thing she ever tasted; and it is still more melancholy to relate, the person whose brains she thus was forced by throwire to est, had been thread threa week. -but was providentially picked up by a vessel, after being two and twenty days on the wreck, water-logged; but, in the present instance, he perished, liaving furtived similar sufferings for a space of 29 days, and then became food for his remaining shipmates! Ans Saunders, the other fe-male; had more strength in her calamity than most of the men; she performed the duty of cutting up and cleaning the dead bo-dies, keeping two knives in her monkey jacket; and when the breath was announce of to have flower, are whell sharpen her ed to have flown, she would sharpen he knives, bleed the decessed in the neck, drink his blood, and cut him up as usual. From wanf of water, those who perished drank salt water, they became foolish, crawling upon their hands round the deck (when they could,) and died generally raving

FROM A BRITISH OFFICER.

Extract of a letter from Samarang, Octo per 30, 1825:-"Do not accuse me of neglect in not writing for so long a time. I have had so much on hand for many months, that the only thing I could do for my friends, has been to think of them. Since the rebellion at Djokajukarta, I have frequently been in the hope of having to write that all wrs again quiet, but, although the Dutch arms have always been successful, the disturbance is not yet over. A battle was fought on the 24th, wherein a great number of the enemy fell, but we have no distinct information reacting the result. Although aware that the garding the result, although aware that the You will have heard the unfortunate result of an engagement, in which seven of our countrymen fell, as volunteer cavalry.— I bore my share in it, and have to thank God for a wonderful escape; all my friends who were retreating with me having been killed —I alone remain to tell the tale. My escape was miraculous; with a drawn sabre in one hand, a loaded pistol in the other, and a fine horse under me, I forced my way alone, while my companions, afraid to face so large a body, turned into a paddy (rice) field, where their horses could not gallop; they were all cut off; had they followed me they were all cut off, had they followed me, they might have all been saved. This took place on Saturday, the 3d September. A son of Captain Cameron fell that morning son of Captain Cameron fell that morning, but not unrevenged; as he fell he killed the man who speared him. On the 12th of September, General Van Geen marched against the party of the insurgents whom he had attacked, pitching on four of the yeomanry cavalry to attend him as Aids de Camp, of whom I was the large was the party of the second street was the large was the second street was the large was the la whom I was one, as was Mr. Page, a partner of Mr. S. On the 15th, we attacked them, about 17 miles from this, when the battle was in our favour, and victory complete without the loss of many lives. Since that time, all has been quiet in our neighbour hood. I may add, that I met with a severe but not dangerous wound on the 15th; it laid me up for fourteen days, but my constitu-tion being unimpaired, I have for some time been able to get on horseback, and no fur-ther pain remains. The idea of the glorious occasion will long be strong on my memory. The battle was formed by an old victorious General; the morning scene was truly delightful (unless a person has seen a battle, is is utterly impossible to form a just idea of it;) and when I met with my accident, to be consoled by a general, whom Napoleon was wont to call his brave Colunel, was no little satisfaction, even suffering as I did at the time. Luckily, I got my wound after the battle, so that it did not prevent me from doing my duty. There is not much business doing in Java at present, on account of the insurrection, but the Emperor of Solo, and all the Princes of that Court remain stannch, and the present war, although it proves harion will long be strong on my memory and the present war, although it proves har rassing to the Government officers, must shortly be ended. The rains are setting in, which is against us; but before they are at brder will, I think be re-London paper.

REMARKABLE CONVICTION:

We extract from the Bremen Gazette which we have received this morning, the following notice of a remarkable conviction and the still more remarkable disclosure of the state of crime in Germany.

"Mayence, March 6. "Mansche Nudel, the swindler, and cap-tain of banditti, notorious in all Germany, Switzerland, Alasce and Lorraine, has been brought before the Court of Assizes here after a trial; which occupied sever-condemned to death. His remarkabl fine and expressive countenance has excited much interest for him, especially among the women. His spility and almost supernatufine and expressive countenance has excited much interest for him, especially among the women. His sgility and almost supernatural strength, are no less distinguished than his countenance and figure. The Indicatement recites among other adventures of his, that he lef himself down from a prison at Bremen, three stories high, and loaded with his froms swam through the Weser, that when in the middle of the river he received a musket shot in his life, and yet scaped—the execution of the that, whose crimes are innunerable, was fixed for today, but has been put off to avoid, for the dresent, the collecting of a great criwed people considerable irritation providing its present on account of a recent unhappy event. A Custom-house officer shet i man dead who was passing the bridge, but did not immediately stand still when he called to him. He was a citizen of dayonce, and father of a numerous from house officers, and the numerous brushes the man dead the custom-house officers, and the numerous brushes and Austrian garrison had much trouble in seating tranquility. In the speech of the City, Franquister, on the trial of Nidel, there was some interesting information respecting the crimes of all the robbers in Germany, drawn from unhends sources. The result is, that there as it is decreased.

very considerable and daily ine nal boats pass and repass dails at the near Callowhill street. The antici

Albany, April 26. to have seen such a press of business there is now in our docks. There is a co and the basin is almost fixed with abords and canal boats, which are constantly lading and unlading. The summer business has com-menced, with the most encouraging pro-pects to our merchants, and the success city bids fair to realize all the advantages that were anticipated from the completion of our

> Newburgh, (New-York,) April 25. MYSTERY.

On the 27th of September, 1822, a gea-tieman, with a son and daughter, from 13 to 15 years of age, came from New-York to this place in the sloop David Porter, Capt. Seth Belknap. The gentleman called his name Daniel M'Daniels Smith, and stated name Daniel M Danies Smith, and stated to the captain that he was a blacksmith, from Philadelphia, and was about to establish himself in the village. He paid his passage in gold coin, and appeared to have a quantity of that precious metal in his possession. He gave Capt. B. anorder on the captain of a Philadelphia vessel for his captain of a Frintedpair vessel for integration of a great quantity of iron hinges, anvils, blacksmith's articles of every description, and two chests, one filled with books, and the other with clothing. He with his children, then took lodgings in the stone house of Mr. J. Hasbrouck, and have not been seen or heard of since that time.

That house, we understand, was at that time tenasted by one Silas L. Gardner. Capt. B. after having taken the order of Mr. Smith, in a week or two received from on board the Philadelphia vessel the goods mentioned, brought them to this village, where they have remained from 1822 to this time, unclaimed and uniquired after. The owner was an intelligent Scotch gentleman, and the great mystery is, what has become of him and his two children. Strong suspicions are affoat that they came to foul and untimely end; but we have no evi dence before us on that subject, and shall therefore leave the matter for the present, and content ourselves with giving the foregoing account of things known.

A RIDDLE. I am a word of five letters; and am found in'a woman's smile—in the basilisk's eye—in a bottle of wine, and in a quid of tobacco Omit my first letter, and the remaining fo express the effect produced by the above mentioned subjects upon mind and matter. Omit my first and second letters, and I become no inconsiderable appendage to a man's body.—Omit my first and fourth letters, and a true Turk will not touch me—transpose my three last letters, and I will feel quite sheepish—transpose my whole, and I am vaciferated by a militia captain on parade then omit my first letter, and I am also one of the attributes. Milton bestowed on the devil. Who can solve it?

CHIVALRY.

The following traditional story serves to show the detestation in which baseness of conduct was held in the days of the knights errant; and of course, indicates the high respect which was paid to lofty and honoura-ble sentiments: Towards the close of the reign of King

Robert of Naples, Orlando, prince of Ara-gan, having command of the naval forces of his brother, Peter, King of Sloily, attacked the Neapolitan fleet, was defeated & made prisoner. As his discomfutre and the loss of the armament belonging to his brother were occasioned purely by his own rashness, they had given great and just displeasure to Peter, who, in consequence, refused to pay the sum which the king of Naples demanded for his ransom. Orlando, neglected by his brother and almost forgotten by the world, would probably have passed his whole life would probably have passed his whole lifes in hopeless confinement, had there not been an individual who, from compassion, or a an individual who, from compassion, or a feeling still warner, took an interest in his welfare. Camiols Turinga, a wealthy lady of Messina, distinguished for every feminine grace and virtue, was desirous of procuring his liberty, and she commissioned a trusty messenger to visit him at the castle in which he was confined, near Naples, and offer to pay his ransom on condition of his uniting his fortunes to her own on his return to Messina. Orlando was oversioved at his read

marriage; but as soon as he had obtained his hherty, he basely pretended not to know her, and treated her with scorn. The lady, pained in discovering that her confidence and love had been so entirely misplaced, and indignant at the unmanly ingratitude of Orlando, summoned the unfaithful proce to the royal tribunal; and Poter adhering to a strict sense of justice; adjudged the cause in favour of Camiolas Orlandos. judged the cause in favour of Camiolas Or-lando, being, in fact, according to the cus-tom of the times and the law of war, a slave whom she had purchased with her

Messina. Orlando was overjoyed at his good fortune, and promptly sent her a contract of

In consequence of the royal adjudication a flay was applicated for the marriage of the Prince and his benefactress; at which time Orlando, richly apparelled and accompanied by a splendid retinue, repaired to the massion of the fair Camiola, whom he found also decked out in the glyest and most magnificent attime. Instead, however, of attending him to the altar, she told him that she scorned to degrade herself by an alliance with one who had debased his royal birth, and dishonoured his knighthood by so cruel a breach of faith, and, that she would only bestow on him, not her hand of which he had proved himself so unworthy, but the ransom she had paid, a gift worthy of a main and sorth soul. Herself and her release he vowed to dedicate to heaven.

No entreaties could change the resolution of the justly offended Camiolas and Orlando, shunned by his peers as a dishonoured man regretted, though too provide the indicate had lost and falling too a profused methandicity, died in obscurity and neglects. sequence of the royal adjudication

them of important analogs, the changes suggested by Mr. Henton years in the raise of proceeding in the Season heen found to advantageous, during an nericace of several years past, in the Hao of Representatives, that we are somewhat the supprised it has not been earlier suggest in the Senata.

Their House of Representatives had

in the Senata.

Thei House of Representatives has greed by a large majority, to the Seata greed by a large majority, to the Seata amendment to the Judiciary Hill. When either of the two bodies will yield the parant, if either, which to them, are questioned that cannot be answered with considerable but we incline to the opinion that they will not be less by the adherence of each House to the ground it has taken. By will not be less by the House to the ground it has taken to the ground it has taken to change is so imperiously required the will probably he found, in the and is the opinion of a majority in hoth has that no change of the system call well be the worse. Nat. is.

DIAMOND out DIAMOND. The Persian Anabassador and the Pen-Ring.—On his last return from Englan Meerza, Abool Hussian Khan came last not only with greezents fie had, received, be with an immense quantity of merchand purchased in Europe, which he railed is self of his Ambassador's privilege us price of duty, but when he reached. Pers free of duty; out when he reachet. Peri desiring to obtain the carriage of it to Te ran also free, he managed to secure best of burden for his own goods, among the provided for the conveyance of press for the King. His Majesty however, we is quite alive to what affects his own in rests, suspected or was informed of the cruthrand when the Ambassador approach of Tehran, he took care to be about on ed Tenrany ne took care to be about thunting party, to which the former was dered to repain while the baggare were dered to repairs while the baggage was
the capital; and according to orders it
viously given, was without exception led
ed in one of the royal warehouses, as pr
sents for his Majesty, the denomination a
der which the whole travelled. The a
happy diplomatist never received back,
dared to claim, a single package; aware
doubt of the inutility of such a step, half
even been guiltless of Intended frand. It
only part he saved of his accumulated b
ropean property were a few trunks of close ropean property were a few tranks of doc which had the tend the city as belonging the British tharge d'Affaires.—Price

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel count Fellow Citizens,

I did not intend to have placed mame on the list of candidates for thouse of delegates at the next Oct ber election, but upon the very friendly solicitations of many, who kind advocated my cause on a former occasion, and the voluntary proffers of second of others who did not they were port of others who did not then ve for me, I am induced again to of my services for your consideration And whilst doing this, permit me ask of those who kindly intende to have supported my election la fall, but who were induced to decil it afterwards, in consequence of the false and unprovoked report pat circulation against me at the best the canvass, not to give too much en dit to reports thus insidiously broad out, as they not only bear stron marks of "foul play," but prove a most invariably to be slanders, as have amply proved in my yindication in regard to the one against me. The sort of persecution is not compatible. sort of persecution is not compa with the feelings of an America E publican—but ought, as I am sur-will, meet with that honest indignals which its character so justly entill it to. If there is any character it to. If there is any chall again a candidate, it is but an accurate purities, which every honest man willing to allow, to let it be frank told him, and then judge him by a defence. As it is much the fashion pick holes," in the character of as didates, I invited on the last occasion if any such where against me to har me with them before the people now challenge any of these honours "reporters," if they have any thing say of me on the ensuing canvass, say of me on the ensuing canvast, say it to me before the people, be which tribunal I am willing to be jet ed. Yuor Fellow Citizen, JOHN 8. WILLIAM

Fifth Election District, ? Elkridge April 16, 1826

Public Sale

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the or phane court of Anne-Arundal court the subscriber will offer at public at the late residence of Eli Beste deceased, on Elik Ridge, on Friday to 26th of May, Instant, if fair, if sat in first fair day thereafter, all the PERSONAL ESTATS of the said deceased, consisting a Nigroes, Horses, Caule, Sheep & Hogenfold, and Kischess farming set, of Blacksmith's and Carpenter tools, &c. &c. Tarms of sale-for

set of Blacksmith's and Carpent tools, &c. &c. Yerms of also for aums of ten dellars opupward, dit of six months will be given in purchaser giving bond, such seems with interest from the state under dollars, the trash to be said. Sale commence as 10 valous. Ashury Paddiord, admi-

ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1

Candidates in St. Mary's Basch J. Millard, George, S. Leigh, peliet J. Heard, and Joseph Stone.

Tickets in Mr. Jefferson's Lottery of affered for sale by Mesers. Vates Mintyre, at their Offices in Baltinore, Washington, &c. at the rate of

DOMMUNICATED. Inne Arundel county; April 30. A Jury of Inquest was held by El-Thomas, sen-east, ever an unknown bely, found by his John Hearns, diffed schore near the John Hearns, diffed schore near the John to Curni's Creek; the decease and and on a blue and white spotted neck handerchief, a single demestic year, and furn neigh priped domestic vest, and two pair of groed domestic pantaloons; and in is ocket was found a blue cloth pockd-book, which contained a gold ring, inich has broke, and of cents in sil-se. Vardict of the jury that he came this deads by drowning.

MR RANDOLPH'S SPEECHES. In order to gratify the curiosity of our reain we insert the following notices of two species lately delivered by Mr. John Ran-hips in the Senate of the United States.

From the United States Telegraph. Mr Randolph's Speech of the 19th ult. We are of the class of readers who pe-pe with attention the speeches of this gen-denn- and regret that those lately deli-red, which have been so much talked of, and is little understood, have not been pub-fied. We hope they will not be suppres-

His list was a speech of six hours and in ust was a speech of six hours and is minutes in length, and et such was the freistable charm, of the loquence, that incre a single one of those, who had crowd it hear him, became wearied. It was so misfortune to hear only the conclusion. It has however, Mr. R. explained the manifer of Mr. Adams' apparatus in 1902. he of Mr. Adams' apostacy in 1806-7. Mater our readers know that Farmer des in one of his late commentaries upon de President's Message, makes mention of figurater in such terms as to leave no det that there was something, which, if hide known, would prove disgraceful to

This was explained by a letter from a gen-lema is Virginia, which; among other may detailed Mr. Giles' account of this 

he commencement, of the second session, sufficiently and dejected, and, being jeered by he, G. said—that he at one time believed a party with whom he had acted were assumed by a love of country and correct this play that that facts, disclosed to him dust the manners had changed his oninion. pseiples; but that facts, disclosed to him duing the summer, had changed his opinion.
It aid that an intrigue was at that time
for between the leading Federalists of
the England and Sir James Craig, Goverse of the Canadas, preparatory, to a secessise of New England from the Union. 'I hat
severare had been made to him, (Mr.A.)
with he had indignantly rejected. That
the had indignantly rejected. That
the himself of this conspiracy had given
an prest uneasiness—and that he conceive
dith duty, as a Senator of the United
dita, to communicate it to Mr. Infferson,
has President—that his former relations
which president—that his former relations and to communicate it to Mr. Mifferson, in Fresident—that his former relations in the Fresident prevented him from done in the Bresident prevented him from done in the Bresident prevented him from done in the Bresident process of the Indian who declined to take upon the Bresident who is the responsibility. Introduced Mr. In see Mr. Lefferson in person, and at the large Mr. A. did biring shout a meeting these them, when Mr. A. unbosomed is all and the most of Mr. A. unbosomed is the most of Mr. A. unbosomed is the most of Mr. Giles was sustainable who, it will be related with the most of Mr. Giles was sustainable who, it will be related was at that time a member of area, and whose retentive memory it may face in store, corroborating the take of the letter, and which were given it inch force as to leave little room for the same of the s

The same of the writer of this interesting

The same of the writer of this interesting for was not given by Mr. R. but be vouching by his respectability, which, was also standed by a reference to Mr. Taxewell a first account for the substantial ways rested upon Mr. Arguerell as a series and been submitted—be explanation well accounts for the substantial ways rested upon Mr. Arguerell and it may be a way rested upon Mr. Arguerell and it may be a way rested upon Mr. Arguerell and it may be the a anti-of confidence from the substantial.

If the best the this interesting speech of a way for the substantial and the best to the sountry. We substantially also as a way to symmed that the confidence was be published as a surpose of the substantial demonstrate, be a provided and that the only as the substantial and the substanti

he House currence to essential to of his argun that if the r tify the as by the Pre point, it wa he Senate return to fo Mr. R. de would sust made of the clearly dem ed and una colleague, During to

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